County-Record of a Fremont Voter Muncie Workmen.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DELPHI, Ind., Oct. 13 .- John L. Griffiths addressed one of the largest meetings of the present campaign at the courthouse here last night. No announcement or preparation had been made for a parade, 7:07 there was witnessed the largest parade of the campaign. The courthouse was many were unable to gain admission. Mr. Griffiths enthused his audience from the start. In the course of his remarks he

"If I have had any fear that apathy existed in the Republican party I am satisfied t has disappeared. Why should not enprevail? Consider the enactment wise tairiff legislation and reciprocity, law fixing the single gold standard, a reand growing exports, the balance of trade favor for the last three years five fold greater than in the 107 years beginning ncreased more than one-fourth the average circulation per capita \$5.75 more an four years ago, 323 new banks established and almost all located in the peace to favored syndicates; money so have been enlarged and the flag, with all of rious prophecies, dignified and ennobled. ported it long distances, sank two Spanish | and they are in line to a man for McKinfleets, compelled two Spanish armies to sur- ley and Roosevelt. render and forced Spain to sue for peace before she won a battle, sunk a warship or captured a flag."

VOICE OF A DEMOCRAT.

It Is Raised by Rufus Magee in Behalf of Republican Candidates. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 13 .- Rufus Magee, of this city, ex-minister under Cleveland's administration to Norway and Sweden, to-night addressed an unusually large audience at the Broadway Rink, speaking under the auspices of the Gold Democrats. Mr. Magee had announced himself as supporting McKinley in this campaign, and in his speech to-night he dwelt at length on the fallacies of the Bryanic platform, showing that 16 to 1 is the real paramount issue, and that imperfalism had only been brought in to deceive the voter. The majority of Gold Democrats in this county are as strongly opposed to Bryan as ever, and Mr. Magee's speech to-night was one that will have great weight among the Democratic voters, as he has always been one of the recognized leaders in this county, as well as in north-

Spencer Democrats Coming Over. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

ROCKPORT, Ind., Oct. 13.-J. Frank Hanly addressed two great meetings to-day of Spencer county people, one at Hatfield this afternoon, and one at Rockport to-night. Two thousand people in all heard him deliver one of the best speeches heard here this campaign. The enthusiasm was unbounded. At Hatfield the speech converted at least two Democrats who, after the meeting, declared their intention to vote for McKinley. Changes come in from all parts of the county. These are very encouraging to the Republicans. The friendliness of the German element in the northern part of the county, to the administration, is quite decided, especially among the farmers, who declare that they desire no change in the administration.

STATE LINE MEETING.

Foraker, Nevin and Taylor Address Thousands of Republicans. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LIBERTY, Ind., Oct. 13.-Union county Republicans attended in large numbers the State-line rally at College corner to-day. and ex-Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, people heard these able advocates of Republican doctrines. Governor Taylor was given an ovation and his speech was well received and applauded to the echo. Senaof the war with Spain, thanking William Jennings Bryan for aiding in ratifying the treaty of Paris-"probably the only good act the Nebraska statesman has ever done as a publicist"-and showing his hearers the great advantages to the United States as a result of our holding the islands. Senator Foraker's argument in this particular was of special force, as the audience was largely composed of farmers interested in good foreign markets. Mr. Foraker also paid his respects to the Tillman Democrats in their crimes of disfranchising the negro voters of the South-

A speech from Col. R. M. Nevins, candidate for member of Congress from the Third Ohio district, and a stirring address by former Governor Taylor rounded out a record-breaking day in the history of local politics.

Hurts F. M. Griffith's Chances.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MADISON, Ind., Oct. 13.-The vacancy in the office of auditor of Switzerland county, caused by the death of John Houze, was filled to-day by the appointment of Dr. Levin James Woollen. As Mr. Houze had been nominated by the Democrats to succeed himself, there was a vacancy on the ticket also. Switzerland county being normaily Democratic by a small majority, there was a warm fight before and in the county committee for the nomination. This was finally settled by the naming of Dr. Woollen over John P. Carter. Representative Griffith "took to the woods," refusing to mix in the struggle, and Dr. Woollen's friends, while gratified that the doctor was successful, feel aggrieved that the Democratic member of Congress refused to make his victory more marked, while the friends of Mr. Carter say that if Griffith had helped their candidate he would have been named, all of which has cost Mr. Griffith

Dubois County Converts.

a good many votes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HUNTINGBURG, Ind., Oct. 13.-Last night witnessed one of the most enthusiastic and effective Republican gatherings ever held in this city. It was the opening made by Union B. Hunt, of Winchester secretary of state. The City Hall, the most commodious building in the city, was filled to overflowing, despite the fact that yesterday was Roosevelt day in southern indiana and many of the people went to rinceton and Evansville to see him. Mr. Hunt's sound logic and forceful langaage were very convincing. His ridicule of the bugaboo "imperialism" was very effective. A leading Democratic merchant, after the speech, announced his intention to vote for McKinley, and others will fol-

Organizer J. Hixson Smith to be enrolled in Company A, Republican Veteran Voters' Roll of Honor, shows a record that will be hard to duplicate. The doctor says: "I voted for John C. Fremont in 1856, in the State of Missouri when there were no Republican electors. There were 385 votes east at the precinct where I voted. Three hundred and eighty-four of them were for James Buchanan and one for John C. Fremont, and I had the proud distinction of casting that one, and if my life is spared until Nov. 6, I will east my ballot for the matchless statesman, William McKinley.

Good Meeting at Scottsburg.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SCOTTSBURG, Ind., Oct. 13.-The Republicans held a meeting in the courtyard here this afternoon. It was advertised simply as a speaking, but the southern part of the county sent several delegations. At 2 o'clock Sanford Murphy, Republican nominee for prosecuting attorney, introduced Francis M. Thompson, of Versailles, candidate for circuit judge. He made a few remarks and then introduced the speaker of the day. Daniel E. Storms, of Lafayette, who spoke for an hour and a baif upon the political issues of the day. He was conservative in his discussion, though his points were strong and convincing. Quite a number of leading Democrats were present.

Talks by Shively and Carmack. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Oct. 13 .- The biggest demonstration of the campaign by the Democrats was made to-night, when the followers of Bryan were addressed by Benjamin F. Shively, of South Bend, and E. W. Carmack, of Tennessee. The presence of Roosevelt in Louisville took many people across the river, but still the armory, where the Democratic speaking was held, was full. Both speakers made addresses of the kind made by all orators on the Democratic stump, but failed to raise much enthusiasm. The gathering was strictly a Democratic one, few Republicans

Colored Voters in Line.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CARTHAGE, Ind., Oct. 13.-Burdett Wat kins, a young colored speaker, drew the many turned away. After the Rough Rider Giee Club had livened things up with a began his address and for one hour held the closest attention of his audience, which In a little over ninety days we gathered | was fully one-half colored people, friends together an army of 200,000 men, furnished and neighbors of the speaker. There are at 100 colored voters in this townsi

Talked with the Committeemen.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SULLIVAN, Ind., Oct. 13 .- Col. W. T Durbin, the Republican candidate for Governor, was here to-day and held a conference with the precinct committeemen of the county. He was accompanied by H. M. Higgins, of Terre Haute. Attorney General W. L. Taylor, of Indianapolis, addressed a large meeting of Republicans at Merom this afternoon, and at Carlisle tonight. Sullivan county sent 1,000 people, four glee clubs, four drum corps and 110 Rough Riders, under command of Capt. W. H. Lucas, of this city, to the Roosevelt reception at Linton yesterday.

Mr. Henna at Columbia City.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 13.-One of the largest political meetings ever held in Columbia City occurred to-night, with Robert B. Hanna, candidate for member of Congress, as the speaker. The Tippecanoe Escort Club, of this city, went over, 15 strong, with a band, in a special train. The meeting was held in the opera house, which was packed, and Mr. Hanna addressed an equal number from a table in the street as an overflow meeting. Wilmer Leonard, C. R. Lane and C. B. Jackman were the other speakers.

Johnson's Pre-Election Malady.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HAGERSTOWN, Ind., Oct. 14.-Henry U Johnson disappointed the Democrats again last night. He was advertised on large posters scattered over the county to speak with William Bayard Hale at Hagerstown ex-Prohibitionist came early, but Mr. Johnson was absent. If there was any excuse for his absence it was the same old one of his sickness, which malady, it is predicted, will hang on until after the election. There was a good attendance.

Spoke to Workingmen. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 13.-James Campbell, state factory inspector of Pennsyl at Indianapolis, last night addressed a bi district. A thousand workingmen heard the speaker. He devoted much time to trusts, showing that the introduction of free trade to cripple capital will ruin the a building with a seating capacity of 10,000 workingmen. Mr. Campbell was accompanied by State Factory Inspector McAbee. whose home is in Muncie

Mr. Boyd in Warrick County.

BOONVILLE, Ind., Oct. 13.-Ex-Senator | tucky since 8 a. m., when he spoke at Hena large audience at Heilman in the after- reaching Lexington at 6 o'clock Monday noon and at Selvin at night, on Friday. meetings and his speeches resulted in great good to the cause. He spoke to-night in Boonville and was the center of a great Goebelites Criticised by Governor demonstration

Jackson County Canvass.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal SEYMOUR, Ind., Oct. 13 .- Senator Newton W. Gilbert, candidate for lieutenant governor, closed a two days' canvass of Jackson county to-night, with a rousing meeting at Brownstown. It was the larg- by Leslie Combs, chairman of the Repubest and most enthusiastic meeting there this campaign. He was given an excellent hearing and made a telling speech.

Notes of Indiana Politics.

Mayor M. M. Dunlap, of Anderson, made rousing address to a large audience of Franklin Republicans, Saturday afternoon, As Franklin is Mr. Dunlap's former home, there was an unusually large turnout of his

Thomas McGregor, son of the Democratic leader of Jefferson county, has been elected Republican ticket.

Representative James E. Watson, of the Sixth district, addressed a large and enthusiastic Republican audience at Morristown yesterday. On account of the Democratic revolt against George M. Ray the Shelby Republican leaders are hopeful of overcoming the Democratic majority.

Railroad Department of the Y. M. C. A. PHILADELPHIA. Pa., Oct. 13 .- To-day's

sessions of the tenth international conference of the railroad department of the Y M. C. A. were devoted to discussion of the religious work of the organization. H. G. Williams, secretary of the international and strained his voice speaking at Evans committee, presided. The speaker was J. W. Burwick, of Logansport, Ind., who made an address on shop meetings. Robert Weidensall spoke on "Special Evangelistic vocal chords need a rest. At Madisonville dispatcher of the C. B. & Q. line, spoke briefly on the "Evangelistic Work Along the Burlington Route." He was followed by Frederick W. Smith, who addressed the delegates on "Importance of Organization."

Galveston Has Received \$979,585. Sealy, treasurer of the Galveston relief fund, acknowledges receipt of contributions

from Oct. 1 to 12, inclusive, amounting to earth, and greater still to preserve the \$198,552. This includes \$125,000 received through Governor Sayers and \$21,621.73 re- government. We may differ as to the policeived through Mayor Jones. The amount previously acknowledged was \$781,043.63, when once a considerable body of our peomaking the total to date \$979,595.63.

Return of the Merritts. NEW YORK, Oct. 33 -- Major General Wesley Merritt and Mrs. Merritt arrived

MAY AFFECT THE QUEEN

FREDERICK CAUSING ALARM.

She Dies It Is Feared Victoria's Health and Spirits Will Suffer-The Marquis of Bute.

LONDON, Oct. 13.-The critical condition he dowager Empress Frederick of Germany is causing grave anxiety in England, not only on her own account, but through fear of the effect of her death on Queen victoria. The loss of her son, the Duke of Edinburgh, and her cousin, the Duchess of Teck, and the terrible death roll in South Africa have tried the Queen sorely. Another family loss, it is feared, might wrench to the breaking point the wonderful constitution and fortitude of Great Britain's ruler. It is said she is already much upset and strongly desires to go to the bedside of her eldest daughter. But the Queen's

physicians are endeavoring to dissuade her. The British nobility, like royalty, has suffered to an unusual degree by death during the last year. The latest peer stricken off the rolls, the Marquis of Bute, was one of the most remarkable characters in England. A medievalist Catholic scholar, dreamer and multi-millionaire, he yet applied himself so well to municipal details that he made an excellent mayor of Cardiff, where he spent over £1,000,000 on the harbor. Though devoted to Catholicism, he contributed largely to the support of the Episcopal Church in Wales. He was the original of Lord Beaconsfield's Lothair, yet an enthusiastic admirer of Gladstone. He made the best translation known of the Roman Breviary and was the first to import beavers from Canada. For the funeral the widow, knowing her late husband's wishes, telegraphed to a publisher for five nundred copies of his uncurtailed "Office

The curious impulses of the late marquis may be judged from the fact that the importation of beavers was due to his seeing a book cover depicting a Canadian beaver village. He immediately aspired to own them and cabled for a small colony. Afterward many members of the nobility, including the Duke of Portland, followed his ex-

for the Dead," so that all present might fol-

Not in Immediate Danger. BERLIN, Oct. 13.-Prof. Renvers, who is the best German authority on kidney complaints, after weeks of attendance upon the dowager Empress Frederick, returned to Berlin to-day. The professor told a representaive of the Associated Press that there is no immediate danger of his patient's life, "the acute symptoms having

LONDON, Oct. 13.-The Duke and Duchess of Connaught started unexpectedly for Kronsberg, Prussia, this morning. secrecy of their movements leads to the belief that the condition of the dowager Empress Frederick of Germany is more serious than had been admitted.

TEDDY IS BRAVE.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

ing the whole. Justice, fair dealing, seeing that no man ruins another, and that his own rights are secured, behaving with injustice toward none and exacting fair treatment in return-these are the simple but elemental principles of good citizenship in the Nation and in every State in the Nation. But, my countrymen, I appeal to you in no mere party contest; I appeal to you in what is a crusade for all we hold most sacred; I appeal to you to keep unchanged the conditions that have told for our well-being materially during the past four years. I appeal to you, above all, to maintain orderly liberty under the law, that guaranty of the right of each man in civil life and in political life which is the most precious heritage we have handed down to us from our forefathers. And finally, oh. men of Kentucky, oh, men of that State that sent so many tens of thousands of her sons to wear the blue, so many tens of thousands to wear the gray in the times that tried men's souls, to you, the people you, who have made the name of your great and beautiful State a synonym for courage and resolution. I appeal to the young man in the name of those who wore the blue and gray, in the name of great deeds done by the generation that in the time of its manhood fought to a finish the great civil war, the war that left us a reunited Nation, that left our flag without a I appeal to you, children of the Union soldier, of the Confederate soldier, men whose fathers proved their faith, I appeal to you to take the lead in seeing that this Nation, on the threshold of a new century, declares only for, in the face of the peoples of mankind, the old American doctrine that where the American flag has been raised in honor it shall never be hauled down in dishonor." [Applause.]

At the close of the address Governor Roosevelt spoke in front of the Auditorium, people, to a crowd as large as that which had filled the structure, and which had lingered throughout the main speech.

Including the speeches to-night, Governor Roosevelt addressed ten audiences in Kentor Foraker referred especially to our Thomas E. Boyd, of Noblesville, addressed derson. To-morrow he will rest quietly, his DAY MEETINGS.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 13.-Governor Roosevelt began his campaign in Kentucky at 8 o'clock this morning, making an address at Henderson. Despite the early hour there was a large crowd at the depot to greet the Governor, who was escorted from the train lican state central committee; ex-Senator Deboe, Major Hersey of the Roosevelt Rough Riders, Representative Colson and other prominent Kentucky politicians. He

"In this campaign I feel that I have the issue. I believe emphatically in sound currency, expansion, and in the honoring of the flag, and, most of all, in orderly liberty under the law, which lies at the foundation McKinley and Roosevelt Club. He is a man, and that he be allowed to have his "first voter" and will vote the straight | vote counted as it was cast. I believe it a party contest than a crusade for freedom. I have stood on the platform with Northern men and Southern men, with men who have gray, and all agree that liberty stands as the basis of American citizenship. If people are wise they will pursue the course which has brought material prosperity, but greater than material prosperity is free-

ernor caught cold at Evansville last night Hall. Soon after beginning his trip through Kentucky he was forced to admit that his

There are many issues at stake in this campaign of vital importance to the people. It is of the utmost importance that we should have sound currency. It is of utmost importance that we should preserve he conditions that have told for our material prosperity, but it is of even greater importance to keep undimmed the honor of cies, and the Nation still go ahead, but ple cease to understand that it is the right of every man to cast his vote as he wishes and to have that vote counted as east, self-government itself is in danger. We cannot, my countrymen, long go on as a republic if that right is denied."

"Mr. Bryan is exceedingly worried for fear there may be an infringement of the doctrine of the Declaration of Indepen-dence in the Philippines; he fears lest we do injustice to a Tagal bandit shooting at our troops, who wear Uncle Sam's uniform in the Philippines. Let him stop being jealous about that, and let him explain how it was that he came into this State to uphold fraud and dishonor. It is a good thing to set one's own house in order before you attend overmuch to that of some one else on the other side of the globe. [Applause.] I appeal not only to Republicans, but to all good Democrats who are Americans first and decline to follow party when it treads the devious paths of mob violence, the suppression of votes understandingly cast and the seating of men

who are not elected. [Applause.] At Guthrie, Russellville and Bowling Green crowds of considerable size were at the respective places of speaking. In each place Governor Roosevelt made an appeal for an honest count of ballots, told humorous stories and on account of the condition of this throat, introduced Col. Guild, who was received almost as enthusiastically as the Governor. At Bowling Green, W. C. P. Breckinridge also made an address. which was applauded with wild enthu-

LETTER FROM COL. ROOSEVELT.

Chanking a Former Wabash Democrat for the "Home-Made" Hat.

special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., Oct. 13 .- Governor Roosevelt has written the following letter to Nathan Meyer, owner of the Pioneer hat works of this city, and until four years ago one of the most zealous Democrats in Wabash county, acknowledging the receipt of the Rough Rider hat manufactured from Belgian hare fur grown here and made in the Wabash works:

"En Route, Indiana, Oct. 11.-Will you permit me to thank you most heartily for the very handsome hat, which, I assure you, is a most welcome substitute for the former headcovering, somewhat worn in this campaign? I am glad to learn that both the raw material and finished product are thoroughly American, and I earnestly hope that for the next four years we may continue to enjoy the high prosperity which has been our share during the present administration. Cordially yours, "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

TALKS IN OHIO.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) times have, and when Mr. Hanna says shows about as good amount of lack of information on the subject as any man; to stand under his own flag and have his who has ever spoken. Why doesn't he ask his wife? Every woman can tell of a trust, because of the increased price she has to pay when she goes to buy. All over this country the trusts have been buying up factories and shutting them down, just as they did in Dresden. In doing so they have thrown people out of employment and the laboring man is compelled to leave the place where he thought he had continuous employment, to sell his home at a sacrifice and to go out in search of work. Is that a good condition? When a man openly takes \$5 which belongs to another you call him a thief, but if he organizes a great monopoly and goes out and buys up and closes down factories, destroys business and throws people out of employment, he takes not five dollars, but hundreds of dollars from individuals and thousands from communities, and the Republican party does not find a satisfactory

At Coshocton Mr. Bryan spoke briefly to a large crowd from a veranda in front of

ALLEGED REPLY TO ROOSEVELT. At Mansfield Mr. Bryan responded to one of the points in Governor Roosevelt's reply to one of Mr. Bryan's speeches, but before entering upon this reply, he discussed the trust question at considerable length. In speaking of the trusts he repeated his statements, heretofore made, concerning Senator Hanna's attitude toward them. After a few words applied to the army question in general Mr. Bryan took up Governor Roosevelt's rejoinder and

"When this campaign first opened the Republican candidate for Vice President made a speech at Detroit, in which he said: 'Who is afraid of this army?' He had four soldiers stand up before the audience and of Kentucky, who have never flinched, to he told the audience that the soldiers bore the same proportion to that audience that the standing army of 100,000 did to the population of the United States. His answer to the charge that we had a large army was, 'Who's afraid?' But, my friends, that is not what he is saying now. Within a week that same candidate for Vice President, that militant member of the Republican ticket, has become frightened himself and a few days ago he stated that we would not have had that army but for the war in the Philippines. Why, they are trying now to explain it, or excuse it, when the fact is, and I called attention to it at once, that the President asked for the army two months before there was a war in the Philippines. The President asked for the army at the beginning of December and war broke out the 4th of February-two months afterward.

"But now there is another defense. As soon as the candidate for Vice President made that defense I saw that he was in full retreat on this question and that the army was after him. But he has made another defense. I find it in this morning's paper. He says that every intelligent ob server knew that there would be trouble in the Philippines if the treaty was confirmed. Why is that possible? Is it possible that when the President entered upon be trouble in the Philippines? What becomes of the argument that there would be no trouble there if it were not for the people in this country who make speeches against imperialism? There is the statement of the Republican candidate for Vice President that two months before the war broke out everybody knew that there would be trouble in the Philippines if the treaty was ratified. But i want to get a step further and I want to show you that in his retreat he has become so scared that he has hidden behind a bill introduced by a Democratic senator. Let me read you

'The bill for the temporary increase, which Mr. Bryan apparently seeks to persuade his hearers is a permanent increase, was introduced by Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, a Democratic supporter of Mr. Bryan, and the bulk of the patriotic Democrats in both houses voted for it.'

A DIFFERENT BILL. "My friends, that is a different bill. The President asked for an army of 100,000 and right to appeal to you on more than one a Republican House of Representatives passed the bill making the army 100,000, as the President asked, and when that Republican House did it the treaty had been leader of Jefferson county, has been elected of our institutions. [Cheers.] I believe signed with Spain and there was not an president of the Hanover College Students' emphatically in a square deal for every arm raised against this Nation anywhere. arm raised against this Nation anywhere. What was that bill introduced by Senator n New York and I believe it in Kentucky. | Cockrell? It was a substitute for the [A voice: 'So do we.'] I believe this is less permanent army bill. It was the Democratic proposition which was presented to offset the proposition made by the Repubworn the blue and men who have worn the lican President. I want you to know that the vice presidential candidate of the Republican party, instead of defending the Republican measure, making a permanent increase of the army to 100,000 tries to hide behind a Democratic measure which made it only a temporary increase. That bill of Senator Cockrell's was supported by the Democrats and the Populists and the Silver Republicans of the Senate, but for that opposition we would to-day have an army of 100,000 permanently in this country. Bu our people defeated the Republican bill and Senator Cockrell's bill became a law. It was the substitute which the Republicans had to accept in the Senate. But the sub-Work," and C. W. Messenger, chief train he made a brief address, but scarcely could briefly on the "Evangelistic Work Along speak above a whisper. He said in part:

| Madisonville | Stitute expires next September, but a Republican paper, the Chicago Tribune has announced that Secretary Root would ask the next Congress to make the army of 100,000 permanent. They cannot do it; no Republican will dare to do it, and yet if you vote the Republican ticket you will approve of the army and if the Republican party wins you will have a large army now of 100,000 with the prospect of an increase rather than a decrease. Mr. Bryan then discussed expansion, say-

ing: "The Republicans try to hide behind the term expansion. They do not defend principles that lie at the base of sound imperialism. They say they believe in exexpansion, and they rob the grave to get some dignity to lend to their cause. They try to make it appear that Jefferson would indorse a policy such as the Republican party now stands for. Jefferson took in lands, the Republicans want to take in people. Jefferson took in territory that people could settle upon; the Republicans

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that can be built into States. I believe a pressure of 5,000 volts, to small station in expansion when expansion brings us on each farm, for working thrashers, cutpeople who want to come in and whom we ters, etc. The houses in the vicinity will want, but I believe expansion ought to be lighted by it, there will be no more get-like marriage, satisfactory to both sides and not a one-sided contract. I do not believe in bringing people who are not to share in the destiny of the Nation. I am farms may be what newspaper men call not willing that we should have half re- 'pipe,' but there is no reason why electripublic and half empire. Republicans, you city should not be used for agricultural do not want the Filipino as a citizen, you purposes. If automobiles are a success, shall not have him as a subject if we can why not an electric plow, an electric prevent it. If he stands under our flag he | thrasher, and an electric cutter? The idea must be citizen or subject, and we want is entirely feasible, and, in my opinion own government and be his own master and work his own destiny and his own

THE FULL DINNER PAIL. On the subject of the full dinner pail Mr Bryan said: "If there is a laboring man here, I beg him not to be deluded by the Republican arguments addressed to his stomach. The laboring man is not al appetite. He has his head, and he has heart, and a full dinner pail is not all that he needs. Esau got a full dinner pail, but he sold his birthright to get it, and the world has derided him ever since. They say that the laboring man ought to be thankful for what he is enjoying. I tell you that the laboring man's condition is not satisfactory when the father must send out his boy and his girl to help make a living for the family when the children cught to be in school. Tell me that the aboring man's condition is satisfactory My friends, the laboring man is not able to pay trust prices for what he buys and receive Republican wages for his work and ay away money for a rainy day. The boring man is not content to live from hand to mouth. He is not getting his share of the wealth he creates. He is not receivng his share of protection from the gov-

"The Republican party appeals to the farmer whenever anything goes up in price hat the farmer raises. It appeals to the laboring man whenever it can find one employed. And yet it never points to the smokeless chimneys and the deserted factories that have been closed down by the polies during the last three years. And then it turns to the soldier and tells the soldier that he draws a pension and therefore he must vote the Republican ticket. The soldier's pension is safer in the hands of the common people of this coun try than in the hands of the magnates who stand at the head of monopoly. I will go further than that: I will venture the assertion that a Union soldier's pension is safer in the hands of a Confederate soldier than in the hands of a trust magnate." At Sterling, where a brief stop was made, Mr. Bryan was introduced to Captain Bates, said to be the largest man in America. Mr. Bryan responded to the introduction by saying to him: "You are the only man in this crowd that can afford to adopt the theory that a big man can whip a little man and then own him.

THE AKRON DEMONSTRATION. Mr. Bryan arrived in Akron at 7:30 o'clock and began his speech more than an hour afterward. The intervening time was spent in a parade through the streets of Akron, which was participated in by clubs from Akron and surrounding cities. Mr. Bryan took up the trust question at the outset and almost every sentence of the speech devoted to this subject was loudly applauded Referring to Senator Hanna's reported declaration that there are no trusts, Mr Bryan said "he should come to Akron and umber of business combinations have their headquarters in this city, and it apparently met the approval of many of those present. Mr. Bryan again referred to the case of Attorney General Monnett, and said the lesson to be drawn from it was that "in the Republican party it is better for a man to violate his oath of office than to incur the enmity of the great corporations." He said that when suits were brought to dissolve trusts there were generally threats of leaving the town. "Suppose," he went on, "a man being prosecuted for horse stealing should threaten to leave the State if prosecuted, would you stop the prosecution on that account?" He concluded by saying that the law should be enforced, whether it affected large offenders or small ones. Mr. Bryan here referred to the Sherman anti-trust law as follows: "A senator from

your own State is the author of a law that makes it a penal offense for a man to organize a trust; that law fixes imprisonment in the penitentiary as the penalty for a violation of the law, and yet men will organize trusts with impunity, they will establish headquarters in a town and take part in politics and fill their windows with pictures of their favorite candidate, but it s respectable to do wrong on a large scale. The Republican party have amended the commandment to read: 'Thou shalt not

teal on a small scale." In his discussion of the necessity for the enforcement of the anti-trust law Mr. Bryan referred to the presence on the stand of Mayor Jones, of Toledo, and said: "Jones had to leave the Republican party or else leave the golden rule, and he left the party and brought the rule with him. Monnett had to leave the Republican party or else surrender his convictions on the trust question, so he left the Republican party and brought his convictions with him. And men have had to leave the Republican party or else surrender the Declaration of Independence, and they have left the party and brought the Declaration with them. When Mr. Bryan concluded Mayor Jones was introduced and spoke.

He Learned Something.

Washington Post. The thoughtful young man went out to Gien Echo one evening last week, and there wasn't a thing that he could see to do for anybody's comfort that he didn't at once proceed to make an accomplished fact. He was fairly bubbling over with a desire to help his fellow-man. One of his fellow-men, who happened to be woman, and a young one at that, sat directly in front of him. His eye caught sight of a large spider on her fluffy back hair. He leaned forward. "Pardon me," he said move; I have him. There!" he said quickly, "don't shriek from the girl startled all the car.
The helpful young man sink back in his seat, and an auction flag fasn't a circumstance to his face for or. A wire and enamel spider dangled om the girl's disstance to his face for enamel spider dangled heveled hair.

want him | wiil be realized in a few years.'

THE DRUIDS AND THEIR RITES

Latest Theory About These Mysterious Folk.

Gentleman's Magazine.

That the Druidic rites as practiced Ireland and Scotland were neither Ceitic nor Semitic, but Turanian in origin, appears to be highly probable. The belief in Druidism has undergone some violent fluctuations. Two hundred years ago it was rampant; Toland and his wild theories were received with open arms. A hundred years ago a complete reaction set in, and some cities refused to accept the Druids at any price. No such organization, they argued, ever existed. In a modified degree, this is the modern attitude, but the modification is of some importance. It is generally accepted as a settled point that the socalled Druidic circles were by origin grave inclosures, but it is also freely admitted that at a subsequent period Druidic or other religious rites may have been performed within some, at least, of the groups of standing stones.

The Roman historians distinctly affirm

the prevalence of Druidism in Britain, and

Irish and Highland traditions alike appear to offer confirmaton of their accounts, so far as Ireland and Scotland are concerned. It is quite reasonable to give some degree of credence to these evidences, without accepting the elaborate system of Druidism their imaginations. We may believe that into which debasing influences gradually crept, may have prevailed, and that its rites may have been conducted in consecrated groves, and later, possibly, within the grave circles. The latter were certainly used in historic times for judicial and similar functions. It may be remarked that the Sagas describe the primitive Thor's temple as a structure similar to the of Scandinavia are supposed to have been used for the worship of Thor. It is also not impossible of credence that the doctrine of transmigration of souls and other tenets of religious creeds in modern times may have been held by the Druids. feature of the Druidic religion was its claim to magic arts. The word Druid is

But it is clear that the most noteworthy probably derived from the Sanscrit root magical fog thicker than even that which | know that concrence and Ireland and St. Columbia in Scotland are their magical arts, from all of which, of course the saints emerged victorious. We are told by Adamnan that the Pictish kings were the patrons in Scotland of these magicians. The Irish Fion himself was a wizard not to be despised. By sucking the thumb which had pressed the "Salmon of Knowledge" he could see every concurrent event in Ireland. The poor Druid Fion, whom the youthful

son of Cumhail robbed both of his name and his "Salmonscope," is deserving of our sympathy. The Danaans, who, according to Irish tradition, came to Ireland from Denmark and Sweden, were mighty magicians. They ejected their kinsfolk, the Firborgs, from the island, and were themselves subsequently deprived of their possessions by the Milesian Scots, against whom their Druidic arts ultimately proved unavailing. We are told that the Danaans taught the simple (Gothic) Scandinavians their black

Scandinavia, as set forth in the Eddas, we find a close similarity between it and the fragmentary traditions of Druidism which have been preserved. The Eddas, supplemented by the Sagas, give us a picture of magic similar to that of the Druids, of giants, ghosts, fairles, witchcraft and second sight, which is faithfully reflected in Scottish and Irish legends and superstitions. Even the mistletoe, which is exclusively associated with the Druidic religion of Britain or with its accretions, must perhaps go to the credit of Scandinavia, for we find that it was this apparently insignificant, but actually potent, plant that was the instrument of the death of Baldur, Odin's son, whose memory, even at the present day, may be unwittingly perpetuated in some parts of the Highlands by the May day fires which were, and perhaps still are, lit on the hilltops.

MELODRAMA MAKING.

Spectacular Effects Worked Out and Text Written to Fit Them. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"The building of a modern anglish melodrama has been reduced to a very curious science," said an experienced theatrical manager who was recently in the city on a flying trip to the West. "The term 'Engiish melodrama,' please remember, does not stand, necessarily, for anything British in the plot or action. It is simply a name applied indiscriminately to a certain class of spectacular plays which are made specialty by one or two large London ouses. They have one star scene, such as an earthquake, or a balloon ascension. or a submarine duel, and from four to five secondary startlers. 'The Lights o' London' was the pioneer play of that type, and it has been followed by scores of others, many of them phenomenal moneymakers. But, as I started out to tell you. the making of that sort of drama has gradually resolved itself into an exact science. When the London manager wants Cast the Only Fremont Ballot.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BEDFORD, Ind., Oct. 13.—Dr. Hugh L.

Kimberlin, one of the best-known physicians in Lawrence county, and trustee of Marion township, in sending his request to

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tumer, an engineer, a chemist and an allaround inventor. He must know the exact limits of practicability in stage effects, so as never to undertake anything that can't be done; he must understand all the intricacles of lighting; he must be familiar with the precise dimensions of the house behind the footlights and must be able to make an accurate estimate of the cost of whatever he proposes. To such a genius the manager gives an order for a central scene and the necessary number of minor effects to go with it. Just at present he may suggest that the general character be military, for military melodramas have been all the go since the wars began; but, as a rule, he merely remarks that he wants

'something ripping,' and leaves the rest to

"The creator of thrillers then proceeds

to think up his principal effect," continued the manager; "I mean the big sensation that will be depended upon to draw the audiences. Let us say, for example, that it's a railroad wreck. After that he contrives from four to half a dozen minor episodes, all of startling nature, but not necessarily in any way related. One may be a runaway automobile, another the fall of an elevator, and still another the scene grave circles of this country; the dom-rings | at an electrocution. He works out all the mechanical details of each, prepares elaborate plans for the scenery required, studies up his light effects and makes a careful calculation of the total expense Very often he builds a complete set of papier mache models, and, when the job is finally completed, he turns over the result of his labors to the manager. If that gentleman approves of the plans, he sends for a dramatist and says to him in subdruh, which, according to Professor Max | stance: 'Here is some corking good scenic Mueller, means "mischief," or "power of stuff; go and write me a play around it. darkness." Hence the Anglo-Saxon form of | At first blush that would seem an imposdry, a magician. The Irish Fingalian leg- | sible feat, because, as you would doubtless ends are full of the magical exploits of the | remark, no play with the faintest vestige Druids. They were reputed to have power of coherence or probability could lug in make that statement." This was evidently to raise or allay tempests at their pleasure, so many incongruous episodes; but if you accepted as a reference to the fact that a and to develop themselves or others in a have ever seen an English melodrama you conceals their own history. St. Patrick in | not regarded as stumbling blocks. The hack writer has no trouble stringing torelated to have had many encounters with gether some kind of a story that 'gets everything in,' and he doesn't worry about the 'dramatic entities.' He knows perfectly well that the people are coming to look at the scenery and not to hear the play. Then the lithographers are put to work billing the main spectacular sensations; the papers are filled with "advance notices' of the 'great wreck scene,' 'the great automobile scene' and the other chief features, and, with a final grand flourish of trumpets, the composition is launched at the indulgent public. That is a truthful history of the average modern English melodrama. I happen to know personally that the star scenes of one of the greatest successes of the last season was devised by an humble stage hand. It contained an entirely novel mechanical effect, on the strength of which the manager promptly ordered a play. The play was unadulterated rubbish, of course, but the mechanical effect packed the house for three months. The stage hand got £5 for his If we examine the primitive religion of

Hard Job.

En route, we met Death on a Pale Bicycle. Observing a large bag or wallet depending from his saddle, we said; "Your repair kit, presumably.

"No." said Death. "Those are the tools for prying people loose from their money. For the sordidness of the age had much augmented the difficulties of his already difficult position.

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